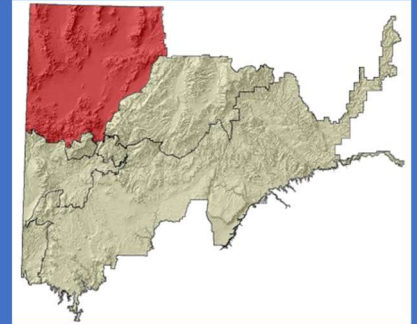


MAY 21, 2021



BASIN



COLOR COUNTRY BLM

ARIZONA STRIP BLM

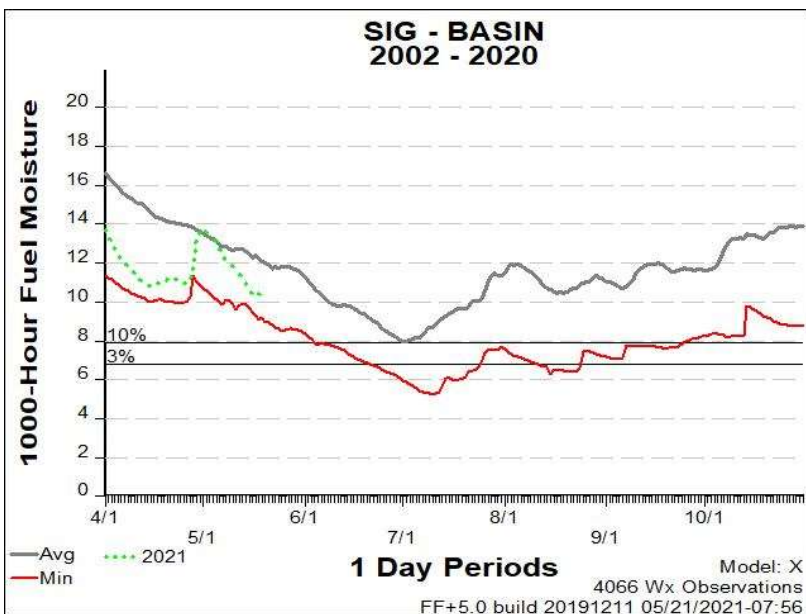
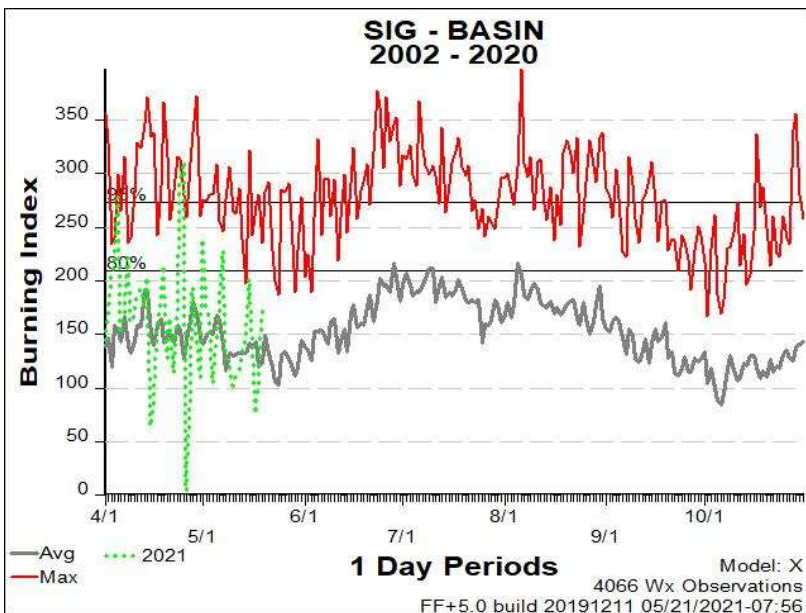
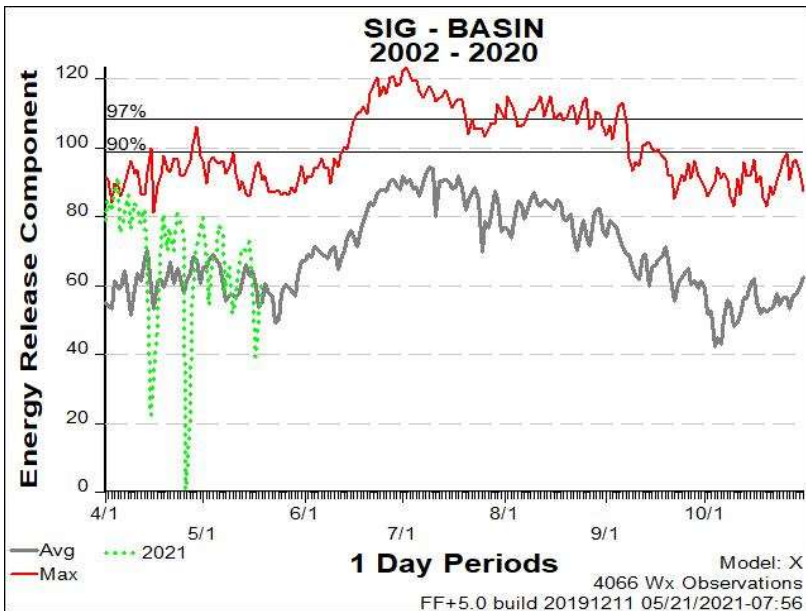
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

ZION NATIONAL PARK

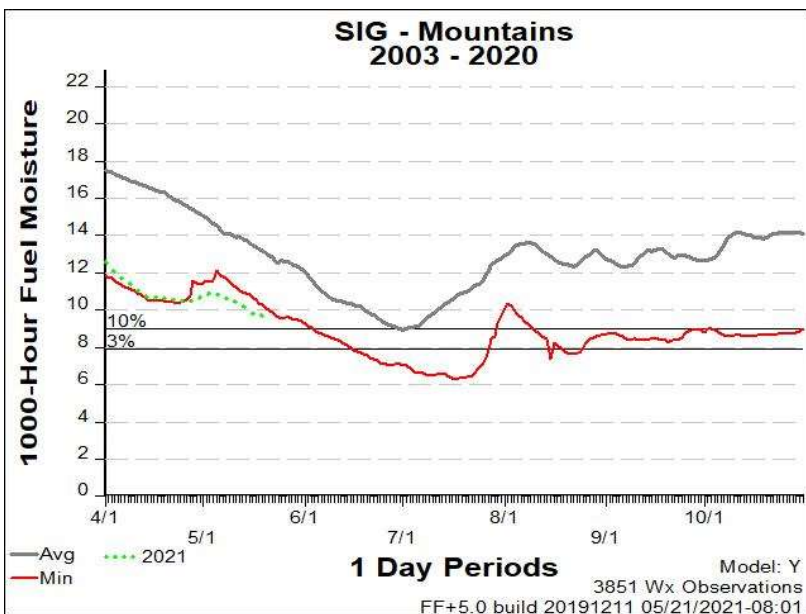
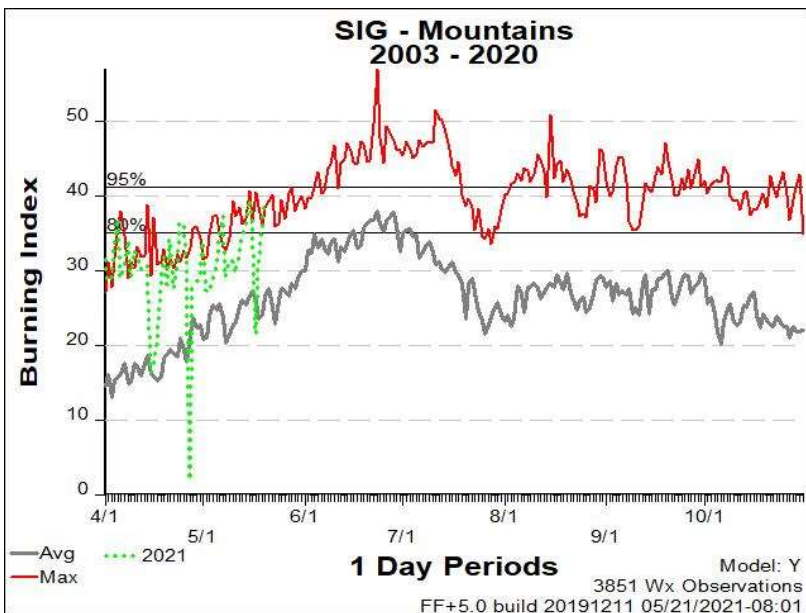
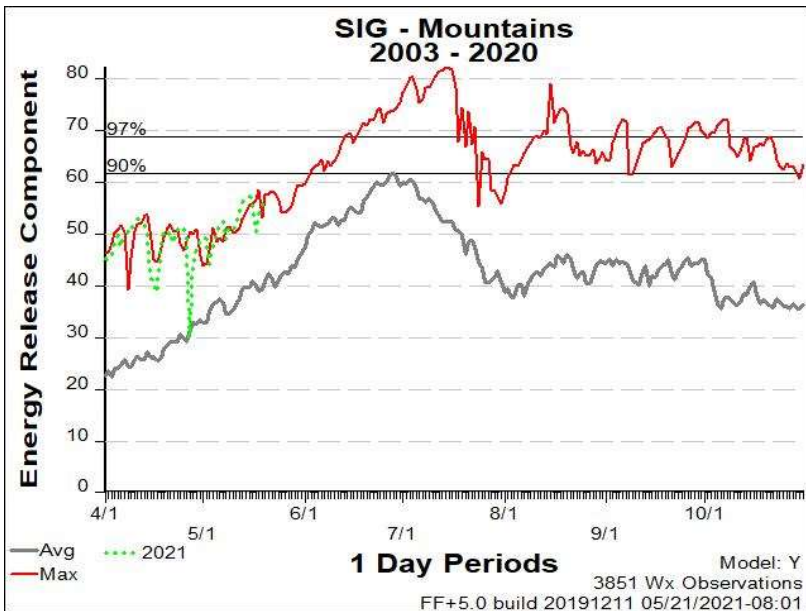
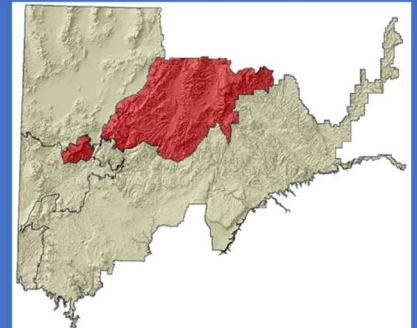
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

SOUTHERN PAIUTE AGENCY

UTAH DIVISION OF FORESTRY ,
FIRE AND STATE LANDS



MOUNTAINS



COLOR COUNTRY BLM

ARIZONA STRIP BLM

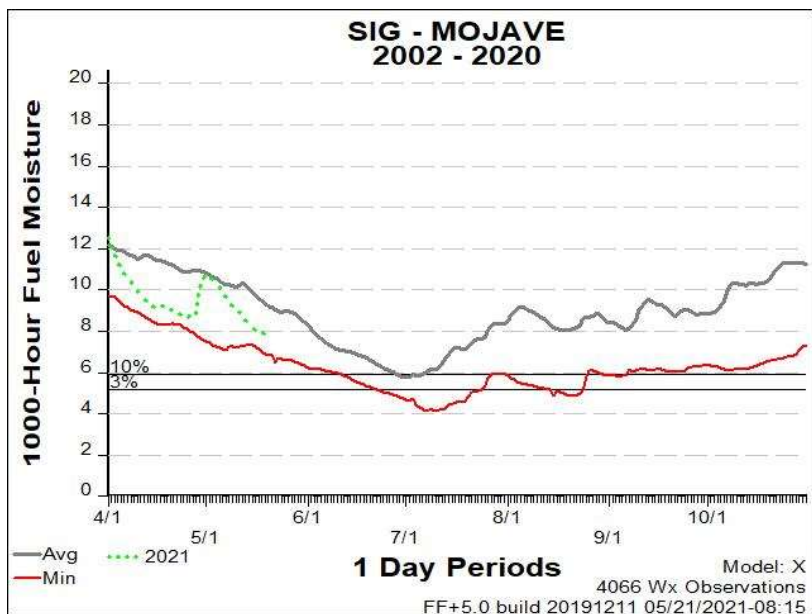
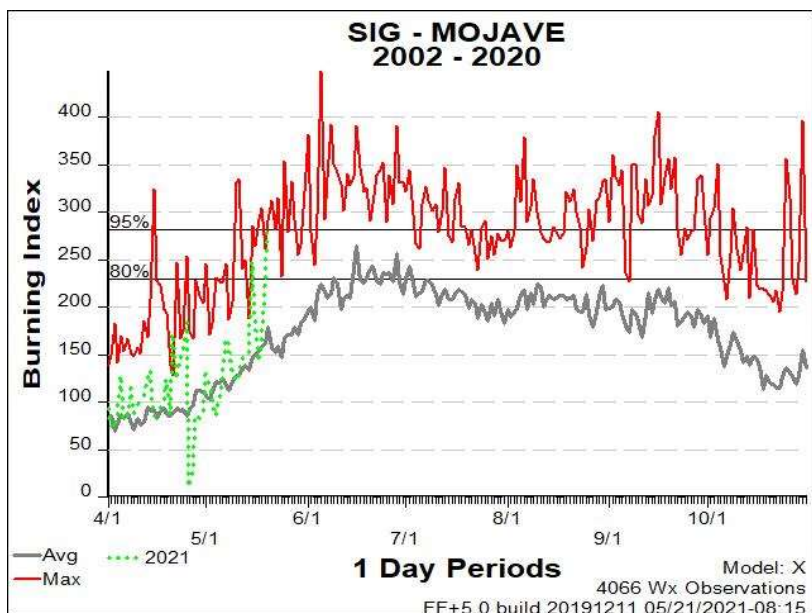
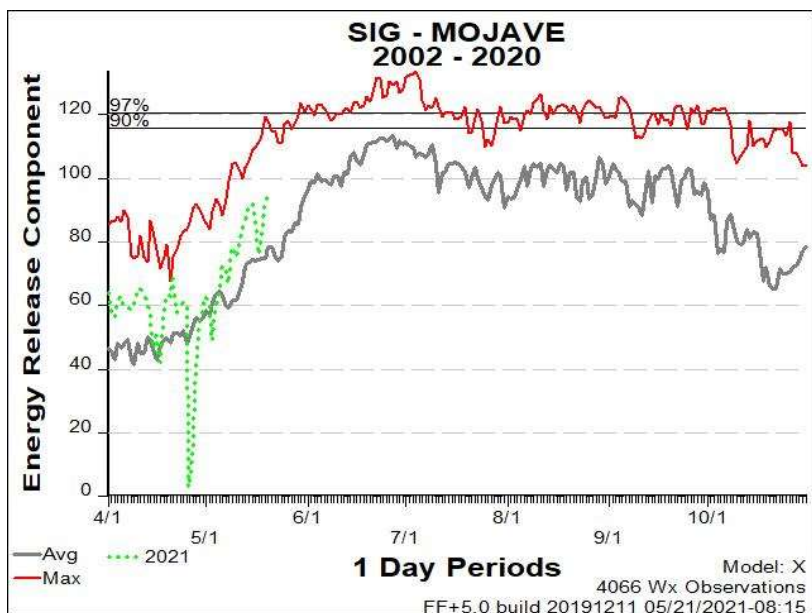
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ZION NATIONAL PARK

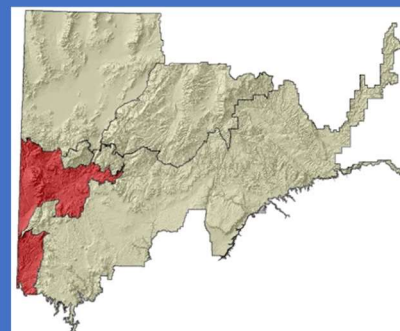
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

SOUTHERN PAIUTE AGENCY

UTAH DIVISION OF FORESTRY ,
FIRE AND STATE LANDS



MOJAVE



COLOR COUNTRY BLM

ARIZONA STRIP BLM

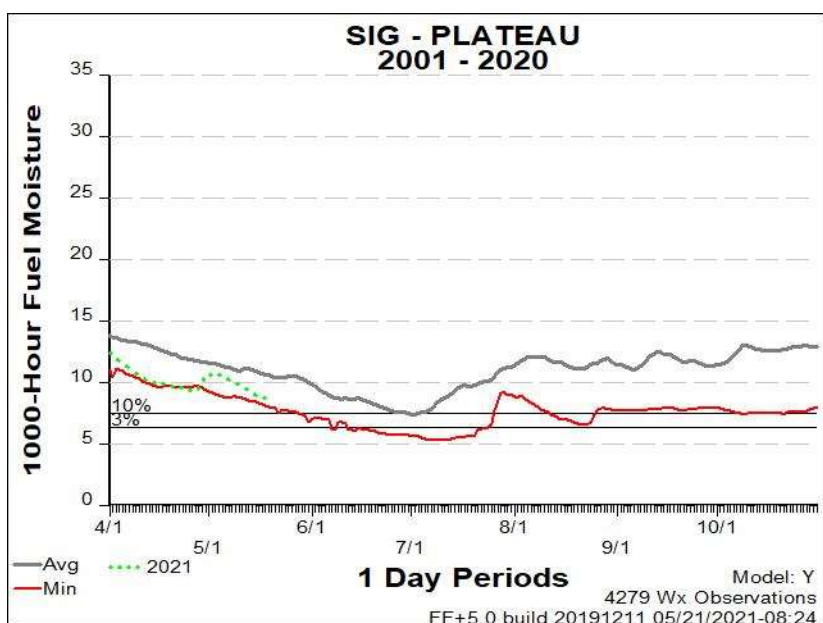
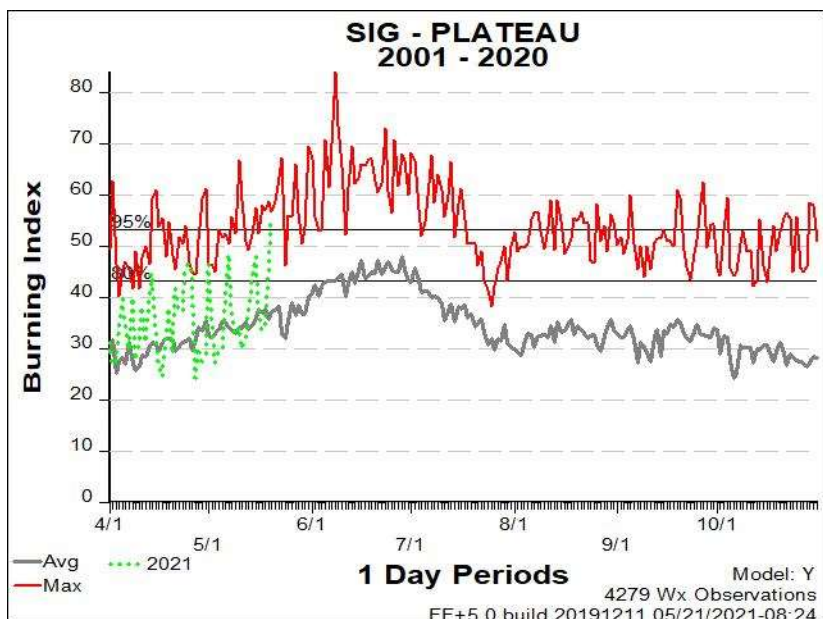
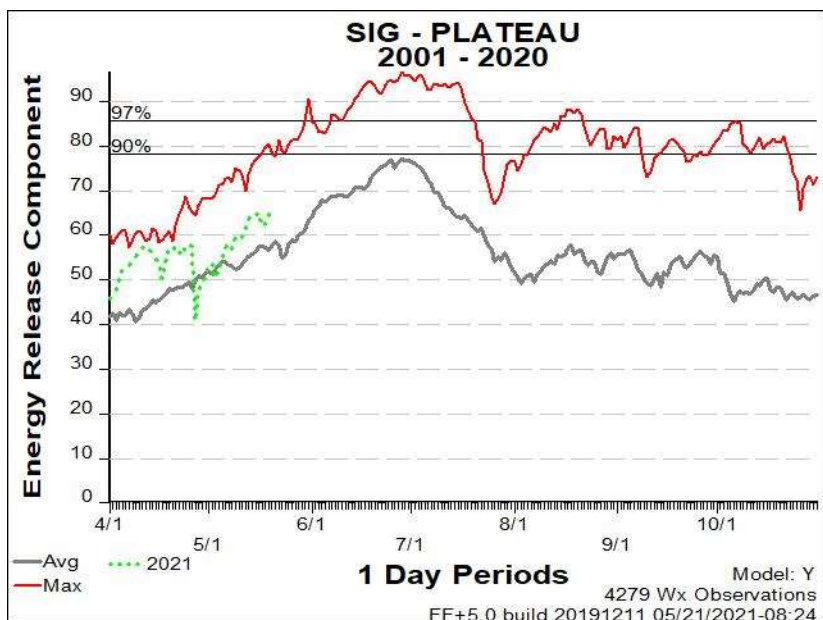
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ZION NATIONAL PARK

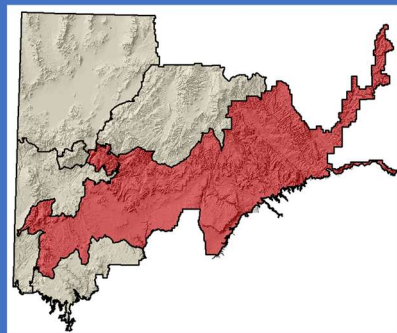
BRUCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

SOUTHERN PAIUTE AGENCY

UTAH DIVISION OF FORESTRY ,
FIRE AND STATE LANDS



PLATEAU



COLOR COUNTRY BLM

ARIZONA STRIP BLM

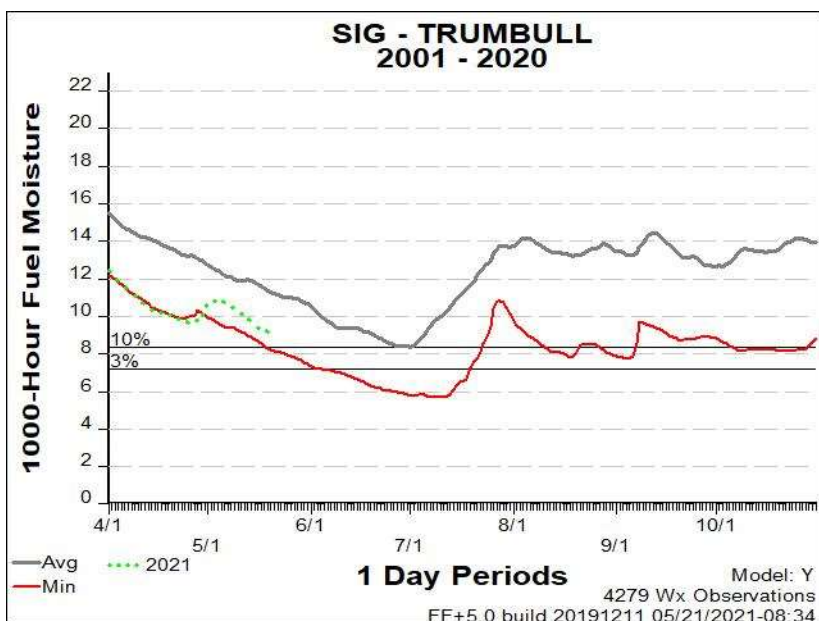
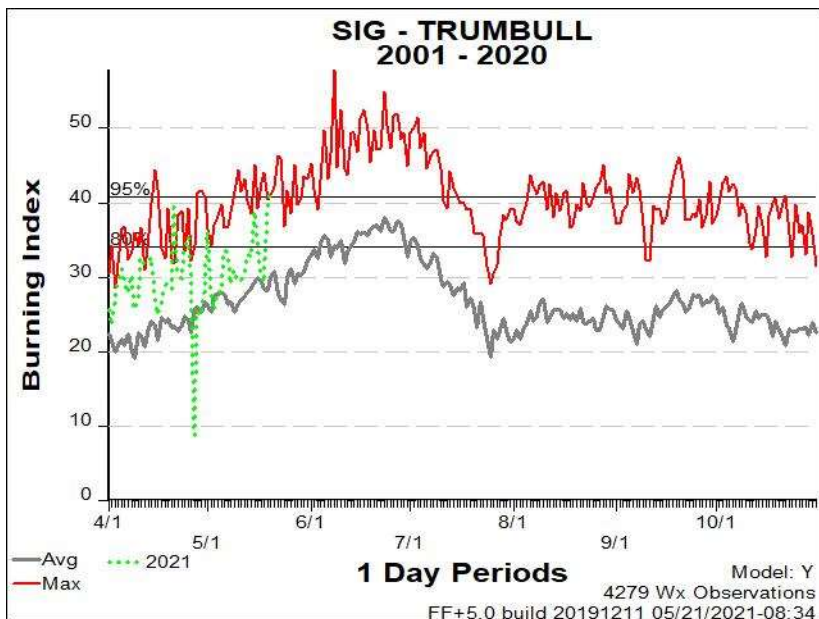
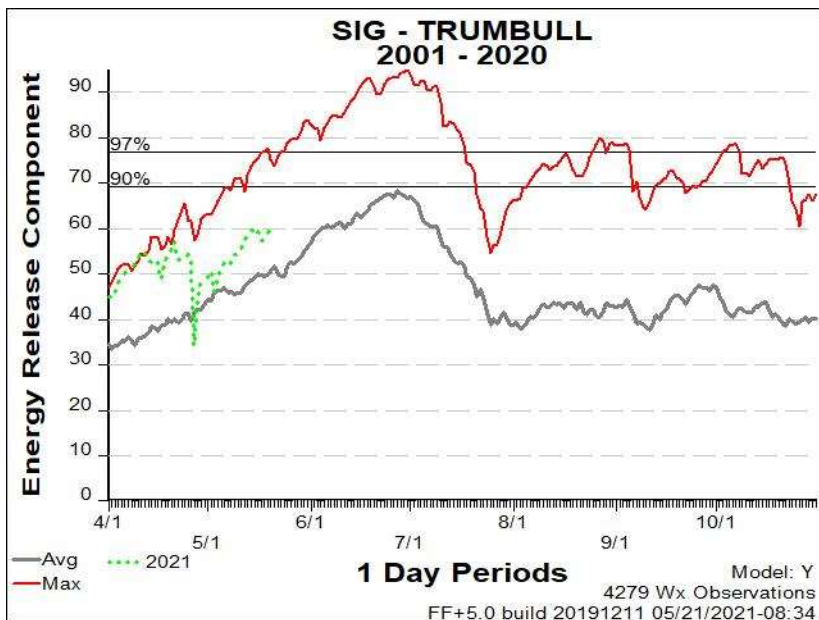
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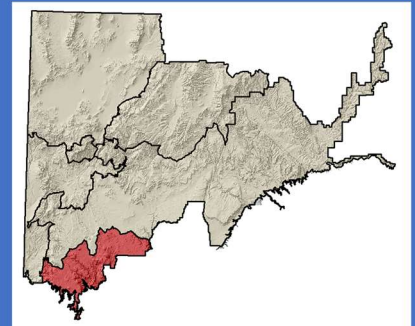
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

SOUTHERN PAIUTE AGENCY

UTAH DIVISION OF FORESTRY ,
FIRE AND STATE LANDS



TRUMBULL



COLOR COUNTRY BLM

ARIZONA STRIP BLM

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

ZION NATIONAL PARK




BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

SOUTHERN PAIUTE AGENCY

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FIRE AND STATE LANDS

7-DAY SIGNIFICANT FIRE POTENTIAL

Predictive Service Area (PSA)	Thu 20 May	Fri 21 May	Sat 22 May	Sun 23 May	Mon 24 May	Tue 25 May	Wed 26 May	Thu 27 May
GB33 - SW Utah Desert		W						
GB34 - Dixie-Bryce		W						
GB35 - AZ Strip-Monuments		W						

Legend	
Significant Fire Potential	
	No Data
	Little or no risk.
	Low risk
	Moderate risk
High Risk Triggers	
	H
	W
	L

Fuels/Fire Potential:

Green up is underway across much of the Great Basin and normally this is enough to suppress most large fire activity; however, due to the dry winter and spring some areas with a carryover grass component may still be susceptible to fire spread during windy periods. Moisture moving in this week with colder temperatures through the weekend should suppress most fire activity over the northern half of the Great Basin.

The modest green-up is likely winding down over southern areas which remain very dry with critically low fuel moisture. Stronger winds and low RH from mid to late week will further dry out the fuels and increase fire potential, along with possibly stirring up holdovers in the drought stricken/drier timber/PJ from recent lightning.

<https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/psp/npsg/forecast#/outlooks?state=forecast&gaccId=12>



<https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/predictive/docs/monthly.pdf>

6 to 10 Day Outlooks

Valid: May 26 to 30, 2021

Updated: 20 May 2021

Click below for information about how to read 6-10 day outlook maps

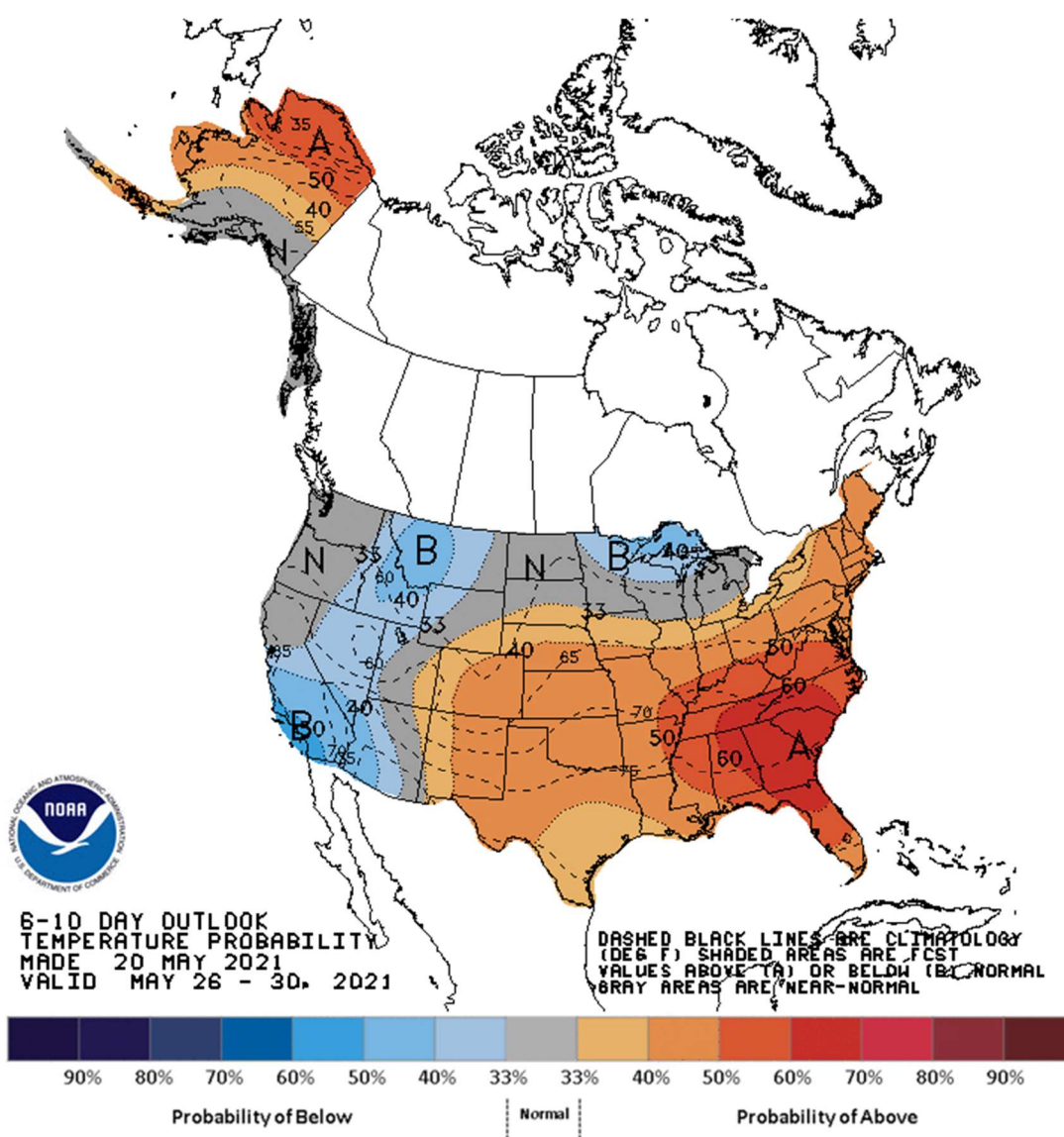
[Temperature](#)

[Precipitation](#)

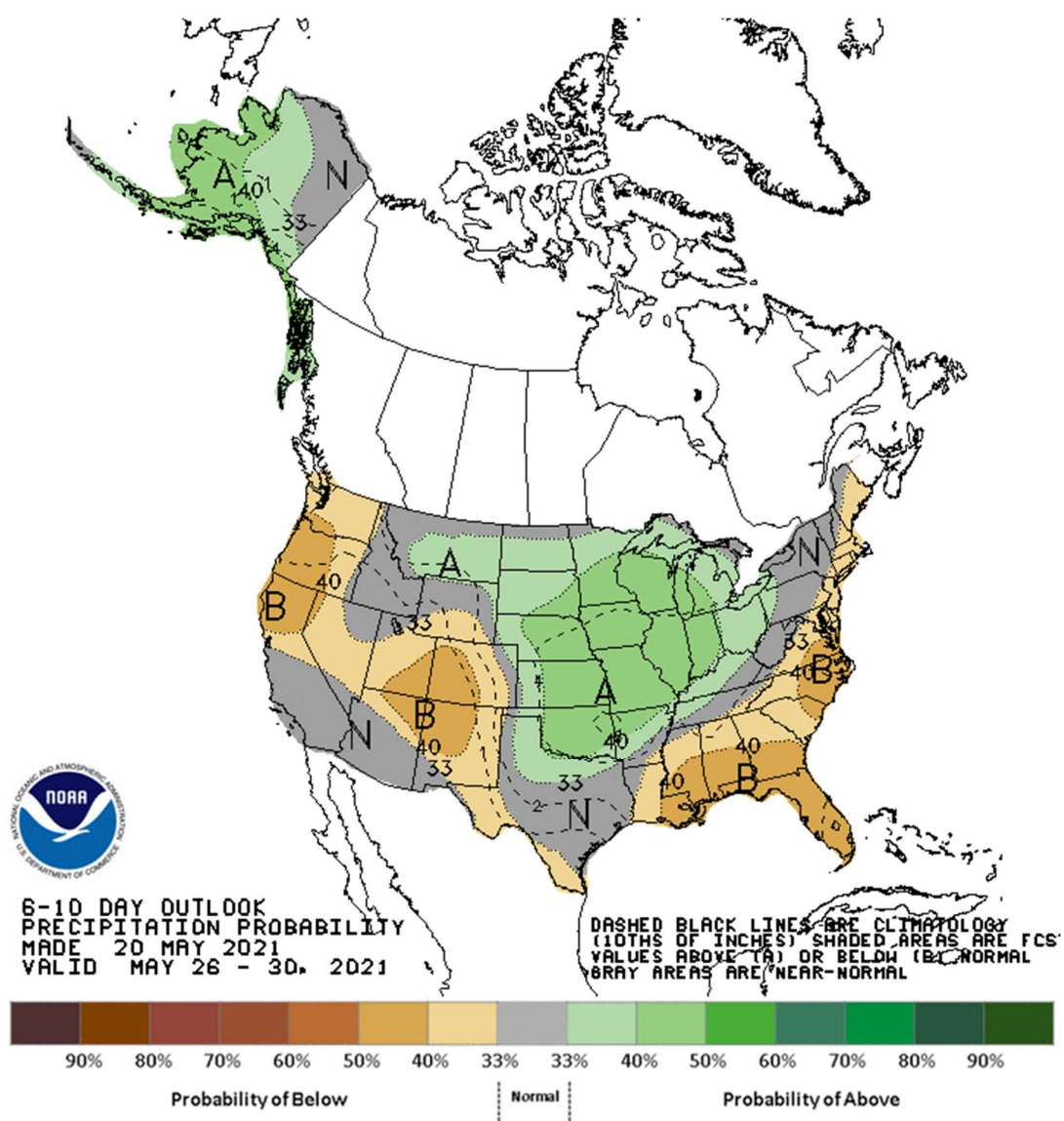
Click below for archives of past outlooks (data & graphics), historical analogs to today's forecast, and other formats of the 6-10 day outlooks

[Archives](#) [Analogs](#) [Lines-Only Format](#) [GIS Data](#)

Temperature Probability

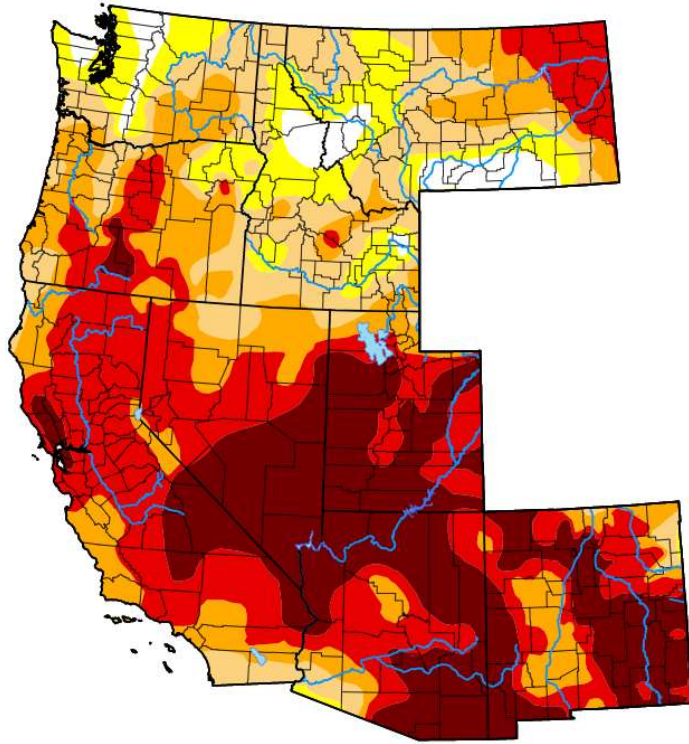


Precipitation Probability



<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/610day//>

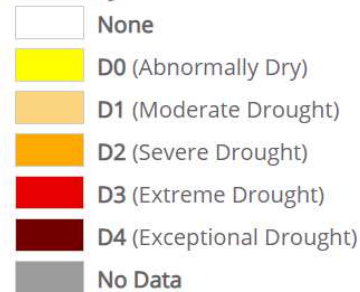
Drought Monitor



Map released: Thurs. May 20, 2021

Data valid: May 18, 2021 at 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity



Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):

Adam Hartman, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):

Denise Gutzmer, National Drought Mitigation Center

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying [text summary](#) for forecast statements.

<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?West>

West

Most basin snow water equivalent (SWE) percentiles across the Western Region are well below normal for the period of record (near and below the 65th percentile), especially in the Four Corners region (below the 5th percentile in Arizona and New Mexico). Only parts of the Pacific Northwest and areas of central Montana experienced near and above-normal seasonal snowfall. However, above-normal temperatures over much of the West over the past 60 days has resulted in rapid snowmelt and, due to dry topsoil, much of the melt water has not made it into the rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. In California, the water level in Lake Tahoe is 2.5 feet lower than this time last year. USGS 7-day average stream flows across the coastal ranges near the Bay Area have dropped below the 2nd percentile. In addition, CPC soil moisture ranks below the 1st percentile, NASA GRACE indicates severely depleted groundwater, and vegetation indices (VegDRI and VHI) indicate severe vegetation stress. There are increasing reports of reduced pasture forage, livestock requiring supplemental feed and/or being sold off, and some

reports of livestock mortality. Additionally, stock ponds are running dry and farmers have been forced to haul water in some locations. Given the worsening conditions, drought was deteriorated from D3 (extreme) to D4 (exceptional) in areas along the coastal ranges near the Bay Area. Targeted degradations were also made in portions of Idaho as a result of deteriorating soil moisture conditions (NASA SPoRT 0-10 cm and 0-40 cm depths and CPC soil moisture below the 5th percentile state-wide), supported by widespread D1-D3 30-90 day SPIs. New Mexico was the only state in the Western Region where improvements were warranted, as severe weather along the Front Range of the Rockies resulted in some small improvements in areas experiencing D3 and D4 drought conditions in northern and eastern parts of the state.